

Lombia against the United States to the Hague Tribunal is declined.

Gen. Reyes, under date of Jan. 6, replied to Mr. Hay, making these declarations: "The instructions from the Government: That Colombia holds the United States responsible for the dismemberment of her territory; that the contract of the United States with the New Panama Canal Company is null, since it lacks the consent of Colombia; that Colombia does not relinquish her title upon Panama, and that Colombia is ready to enter into a new treaty to build the canal."

In his note of Jan. 11, taking leave of Washington, Gen. Reyes said: "I have the honor to inform you that Colombia is ready to enter into a new treaty to build the canal."

"Compelled as I am to depart," concludes Gen. Reyes, "I have the honor to inform you that Colombia is ready to enter into a new treaty to build the canal."

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ERIE COMMUTERS TELL WOES.

TRAIN THAT TOOK THEM TO ENGLEWOOD OVER AN HOUR LATE.

Cold and Supperless, They Were in Good Mood for Relating Their Experiences.

—President Underwood Submits Letter—Committee to Call Upon Him.

The woes of the commuter on the northern division of the Erie were recited at an experience meeting held at Englewood last night. The meeting was held in Exchange Hall and a good many of the commuters were late in arriving there because the 6:08 train from Jersey City did not leave until 7:15 and got to Englewood about the time the meeting was scheduled to begin.

"They're trying to keep us from the meeting," was the cry of the woful commuters while they waited in the Jersey City terminal for the 6:08 "Special Englewood Express" to pull out. By and by the passengers for the 7 o'clock train crowded into their train and joined in the cry. When the train reached Englewood with its belated load, the supperless commuters were in prime condition for the meeting. William Dulles, Jr., the chairman, arrived on an earlier train and counseled moderation.

"We're not here," said he, "to assume the attitude of indignant critics of our railroad. In fact, we're proud of our railroad and we want this matter settled quietly and effectually." He went on to say that the commuters had better stop talking to the newspapers and talk the matter over with them. No one seconded this resolution.

President Underwood had been invited to the meeting, but he decided not to come, much to the disappointment of those who had arrived on the train. Instead of coming, Mr. Underwood sent a long letter, in which he gave the railroad's side of the trouble. Part of the letter follows:

The Erie Railroad Company has no suggestions to make. It owes it and makes to its suburban patrons no apologies for the failure of its service. This is a statement that is not as easily made as it is said, and certainly not as fast as to please our patrons. It is a statement that is not as easily made as it is said, and certainly not as fast as to please our patrons. It is a statement that is not as easily made as it is said, and certainly not as fast as to please our patrons.

A year ago last September the company placed orders for a number of engines and cars. The company placed orders for a number of engines and cars. The company placed orders for a number of engines and cars. The company placed orders for a number of engines and cars. The company placed orders for a number of engines and cars.

President Underwood closed his communication by expressing the hope that the commuters would discuss the matter at their meeting in a spirit of reason.

President Underwood's letter didn't get any applause. Mr. Dulles read afterward from the company's letter, in which he said that the company's supply of locomotives had decreased by 24, showing that the company had grown poorer with increase of business.

Then he called for "experiences." There were plenty offered. One of those who had been on the train last night was followed by J. W. Loveland, who said that he had started home on the midnight train and got home at 4 o'clock in the morning. The trouble was "no engine," he said.

"But," said Mr. Loveland, with rising indignation, "other trains in the station had engines. The Montreal train had an engine, and as we passed out finally through the yard I counted between twenty and thirty engines blowing off steam into the air, and having a good time all by themselves."

Mr. Loveland's description of his woes tickled his fellow commuters. They applauded vigorously.

"Won't Dr. Bell please give his experience?" said the chairman, much in the pleading manner of a revivalist. Dr. Bell rose hesitatingly.

"I took the 7:55 boat the other night," said Dr. Bell, "and it lay in the dock twelve minutes. When I got over to Jersey City the boat was in the dock twelve minutes. When I got over to Jersey City the boat was in the dock twelve minutes. When I got over to Jersey City the boat was in the dock twelve minutes."

Derivative cries greeted this. Then a Mr. Paine got up. He described an experience he had on the train last night. He said that he had asked a trainman where the train he got into was going. "The trainman," he said, "told me that I would go to Jersey City, but he said that I would go to Jersey City, but he said that I would go to Jersey City."

"I don't see my comrades here," he said. "Probably they haven't come home yet." A laugh greeted this. Mr. Tierney went on almost tearfully.

"I came here ten years ago to give my wife and children a taste of country life and God's fresh air. To get to work at 7:30 now I have to take the 5:38. I ride on every train from the limited in the morning to the theatrical express in the evening. I have been on the train ten years and I'm getting tired of it. The Sunday schedule is a bid. I want to stay here, but it's a shame to get on the train and have to leave a community two and a half hours before the time to go to work."

Other early risers showed their sympathy and other commuters voiced their woes and called the engines names.

"They're like the poor old people who die in the street when it's cold," said a man. "Another went so far as to call them 'rotten' and looked apologetically at a few women present who were there mainly because of the close relation which related suppers bore to the question."

The meeting ended without any fiery resolutions, it being urged that this would only prejudice the managers. It was decided, however, that Mr. Dulles should name a committee of six to wait on President Underwood and relate their experiences in a manner that would entitle them to receive "kindly treatment." The committee follows: O. S. Platt, Mayor of Englewood; John Mackay, chairman of the Erie; Berner, J. Frank Howell and W. T. Dulles.

According to the Erie officials twenty-five of twenty-eight engines ordered have been received and are being fitted for service.

TREND IS NOW TOWARD PEACE

CZAR SAID TO HAVE DECLARED DANGER OF WAR OVER.

Invention of an Acceptable Formula to Cover a Russian Retreat Now the Task—General Admission That Tension Has Relaxed—Czarina Threatens Americans.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The greater part of the news bearing on the Russo-Japanese crisis this morning consists of reiterations of pacific statements from St. Petersburg and Berlin. Prominence is given to the czar's reported reception of Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, of which nothing is known, and which is variously alluded to as having occurred and as to occur.

The correspondents at Berlin and St. Petersburg attribute to the czar personally the movement in the direction of peace, and say that his attitude was indicated in his declaration at his New Year reception where he is said to have declared that there would not be war if he could prevent it.

The Russian newspapers containing full accounts of the imperial reception do not mention the czar's utterances. It is the opinion in Berlin that this is because his Majesty spoke on his own initiative, without obtaining the previous assent of the Government, and that the censor prohibited any reference being made to his remarks.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* declares that official circles, equally with German specialists in Russian affairs, now believe that the invention of an acceptable formula to cover a Russian retreat is alone awaited to insure peace.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says he has learned from an official source that the czar in receiving the Ministers at Tsarskoe Selo on Sunday said that the danger of a conflict is now ended. The correspondent adds that on every hand it is recognized that the tension has relaxed. Although the terms of the Japanese note have not been published it is no secret that their acceptance is regarded as general.

There is general satisfaction at the prospect that an arrangement of the difficulty would prevent the possibility of dispute with the United States, with which country friendship is universally desired.

The correspondent does not refer to the czar's reported illness. He says that in St. Petersburg all is gaiety. The czar and the court will arrive to-day (Tuesday) to inaugurate the season's festivities with the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva. There is every promise of an unusually brilliant social season.

A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Tientsin says that China has asked for Russian consent to place 15,000 troops on the Chinese-Manchurian frontier to preserve order.

The Glasgow *Herald's* Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese Government has cabled its acceptance of the offers made by the Vickers-Maxim and Armstrong shipbuilding companies for the construction of one battleship each. The vessels will be of 14,000 tons and the most powerful in the world. They are to be delivered within eighteen months.

According to the *Times's* information from St. Petersburg there is no doubt whatever of the peaceful disposition of the supreme authorities there. The correspondent dwells upon the extraordinary appearance in the newspapers of a telegram from New York reporting the utterances of the czar at his New Year reception.

They say that such an announcement could only be published in Russia with the special permission of the Government. It is the first time that a message of such importance from the czar himself has been sent to America to be telegraphed back.

The communication of this message by way of New York indicates an aspect of the situation that has a great deal more to do with Russia's present attitude than is generally understood.

Nothing has surprised and affected the Russians so much, not even the stubborn insistence of Japan, as that a great alteration has taken place, or at least has shown itself, during the last twelve months in the sentiments of the people of the United States toward Russia, and nothing has been so closely in view as a possibility, to be avoided at all hazards, of serious complications with the American Republic.

The recent ratification of the American treaty with China for the open door in Manchuria may be said to have cut the ground from under Russia's feet on this subject, and in the circumstances Russia had nothing else to do but acquiesce.

The declaration of Mr. Balfour, the English Prime Minister, that Great Britain would fully carry out her engagements with her allies is also fully appreciated. It appears to have strengthened the belief that in the event of a Japanese defeat Russia probably would not be allowed to derive any actual, tangible benefit from her victories without having to encounter England after an exhausting and costly campaign.

These two points, coupled with the extreme unbusinesslike internal affairs of the Russian Government, and the Russian statesmen, and it is in nowise improbable that Russia's response to the last Japanese note will indicate means of surmounting the difficulties. The dangers of the situation for the moment seem to lie more in Japan, where untoward events might be precipitated owing to the way Russia's long resistance to the Japanese claims has apparently stirred up the feelings of the Japanese.

The correspondent disclaims the intention to convey the idea that there is absolutely no danger of war so far as Russia is concerned. He says there is much opposition among the czar's advisers to the conclusion reached last week that the present security for peace lies in the fact that the czar finds no wisdom in a multitude of concord, and that his opinions and wishes so far agree with those of the minority, including, it is stated, Gen. Kuropatkin, Minister of War.

AMERICANS' DANGER IN COREA.

Minister Allen Wants More Marines and Another Warship.

New York to Chicago \$18.00

Solid vestibule train, via the LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.

Dining Car Service, 4th class.

Ferry terminals, West 23d St., Cortlandt St., Delancey St., Brooklyn, and Astor Ferry, Fulton St., Brooklyn. Principal Ticket Offices, 35 & 37 1/2 W. 47th St., N.Y.C.

now at Seoul, is not adequate to protect his legation, the residences of Americans, the American Lighting and Power plant and other American interests, and he asks for a larger force for this purpose. He also requests that more United States warships be sent to Chemulpo, where the gunboat Vicksburg is the only representative now of the American Navy. Copies of Mr. Allen's message have been sent by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy, who has under consideration the advisability of complying with the desires of the Minister.

There is a disposition in both the State Department and the Navy Department to regard the force of marines now at Chemulpo as adequate for the protection of Americans and American interests. This force, on Saturday was increased from 38 to 100 men, and the Navy Department was notified in the following telegram from Commander Marshall of the Vicksburg, dated Chemulpo, Jan. 18:

"In consequence of inflammatory articles published in the newspapers here inciting the people to kill foreign subjects, I have sent two officers and sixty-four men adjoined with one machine gun, to Seoul, Korea."

JAPANESE SCEPTICAL.

Newspapers Sneer at Czar's Reported Pacific Utterances.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Jan. 18.—The Minister of Finance has summoned the leading bankers to a conference.

Some of the newspapers sneer at the reported pacific assurances of the czar on the occasion of his New Year reception. They point out that the only true way of respecting treaty rights would be to abandon Manchuria.

They say it is not the first time that Russia has spoken thus, but not acted according to her spoken word. They add that it is impossible to believe her, and that Japan must fight.

The *Kokumin* warns Japan not to be hoodwinked by the peace rumors that come from Europe. It says it is impossible to believe that Russia will give way.

The Government is continuing its preparations to meet a possible collapse of the negotiations. It will not allow a word of military or naval details to be published. Several newspapers have been prosecuted for violating the prohibition.

PROTEST FROM ISLE OF PINES.

American Says Cuban Government Illegally Arrested His Son.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Mr. Peary, an American residing on the Isle of Pines, has come to Havana and complained to Mr. Steinhardt, the United States Consul-General, that his son has been illegally arrested by the Mayor of Nauru Geron. The Consul said that the affair did not concern his office and referred Mr. Peary to Minister Squiers.

Mr. Peary said that it was not considered by Mr. Squiers was interested in Americans in the Isle of Pines.

Another American, who is conversant with the case, says that the action of the Mayor is approved by a number of Americans. The statement regarding Mr. Squiers is in this instance unfair. The Mayor agreed to accept bail in the case and acted politely throughout. President Palma may visit the Isle of Pines soon.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN UPRIISING.

Von Bulow Announces That a Force of 1,000 Men Will Take the Field.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Chancellor von Bulow made a statement in the Reichstag to-day regarding the uprising of the Hereros, natives of German Southwest Africa, who are reported to be murdering settlers and burning their homes.

The Chancellor said that the cause of the native revolt was still unknown. How many of the threatened whites had reached the military stations he was unable to state. Five hundred troops, he said, would leave Windhoek on Jan. 21 and move on Jan. 30 for the scene of the rebellion.

CLOUDBURST KILLS MANY.

Hotels and Dwellings Destroyed in Bloemfontein.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Jan. 18.—A cloudburst yesterday destroyed three hotels and many dwellings and business buildings here. A large number of persons are homeless.

Hundreds of persons are homeless. The pressure of the water burst the reservoir outside the town, and the torrent swept the entire low part of the city, wrecking 170 homes.

TUNG FU HSANG MAY BE DEAD.

Notorious Boxer Leader Said to Have Expired in Exile.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PEKING, Jan. 18.—A Belgian missionary who has arrived from Mongolia, says that Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, the notorious Boxer leader, was seen by the Belgian agent at the demand of the Allies after the capture of Peking, is dead.

German Express Injures Her Foot.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Owing to a slight injury to her foot sustained by the German Express, a court function fixed for to-day has been postponed.

ROBBED THE LUSTERS' ROOMS.

Thieves Got In, the Servant Says, While She Was on the Roof.

BOGUS PARSON HAILED 'TOP

BY THE GIRL WHO FOUND HIM OUT AND SHOOK HIM.

Sample Letter From the "Rev." George W. Lewis to Miss Bella Close Read in Court—The Story of a Bunch of Lilies and Complications to Which It Led.

The "Rev." George W. Lewis, a preacher without a pulpit and a lover without a flame, was subjected yesterday to the humiliation of a reprimand in a Brooklyn police court, where he had been summoned by his bride the night before, his lady of the hour, Miss Bella Close of 225 McDougall street, Brooklyn.

Miss Bella accused the "Rev." George W. of sending her annoying letters. She read one in court as a sample, which convinced Magistrate Nauman that the parson, unattached, should confine himself to sermon writing and refrain from epistles to young women.

Mr. Lewis, who says that he is a Methodist minister, lives at 62 Douglas street, Jamaica—that is, he sleeps there, but he isn't allowed to eat there any more, so his mother and brother and sisters said his mother, because he hasn't paid any board since Thanksgiving. The members of his family don't seem to think any more of him than does Bella Close, who summoned him to court.

Miss Bella is employed in a playing card factory in Manhattan as a measurer. It is her duty to see that not more than two hearts get on a deuce and that the ace of hearts is single and unnumbered. She played a spot of hearts with the "Rev." Mr. Lewis until he tried to arrest her brother for not paying for a nickel watch which the "Rev." George W. had given him for a Christmas present.

It was some time last spring that Lewis met Bella. They rode to Manhattan together every morning on the same elevated railroad train. As the young woman, who is a clerk in the card factory, and the young man, who is a clerk in the card factory, were sitting together, she noticed that he was looking at her with a peculiar expression.

He increased the estrangement by congratulating himself in a letter, full of religious admonitions, for not having bought a piano for the parson's home, and a dollar a month on the balance.

When he was first accepted as Miss Bella's steady young man and allowed to call every evening, the young man, who was a clerk in the card factory, was sitting at his desk, and he was looking at her with a peculiar expression.

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CHOICES

ANNUAL SALE

Additional Pruning Results in the following for

This Week:

MEN'S

Calif. Patent and Enamel Leather and Winter Rugs; were 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00, **4.75**

Calif. Patent and Enamel Leather; were 4.00, 5.00, and 6.00, **3.75**

Kid, Calif and Patent Leather; were 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00, **2.75**

WOMEN'S BOOTS

Kid, Calif, Patent and Enamel Leather; were 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00, **3.45**

Kid, Calif and Patent Leather; were 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00; Kid Laced, **2.45**

Kid Laced and Buttoned; were 3.00, **1.90**

CHILDREN'S

Infants, sizes 0 to 8; were .75 & 1.00, **.45 & .65**

Children's, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2; were 1.00 & 1.50, **.95**

Misses', sizes 11 to 12; were 1.50 & 2.50, **1.35**

Young Women's, sizes 2 1/2 to 7; were 2.50 & 4.00, **1.65 & 1.95**

Boys' and Girls', sizes 11 to 12; were 2.00 & 3.50, **1.65**

Boys' and Girls', sizes 12 to 14; were 3.00 & 3.50, **2.45**

Children's Velour and Leather Leggings, variety of colors, were 1.50 to 3.50, **1.25 to 1.75**

WOMEN'S TIES AND SLIPPERS

Calif and Pat. Lea. Welt Oxfords, all sizes & widths; were 6.00 and 7.00, **3.75**

Calif, Pat. Lea. and Kid Oxfords and variety of Slippers; were 5.00 and 6.00, **3.45**

Kid and Pat. Lea. Oxfords and Slippers; were 3.00 and 4.00, **2.45**

Broken sizes on Ties and Slippers, were 3.00 & 4.00, **1.45**

Assortment covers all widths. Usual guarantee.

Sixth Avenue & Nineteenth Street.

ALEXANDER

MRS. DAN HANNA A BIGAMIST.

THAT'S THE DECISION OF THE ENGLISH COURTS.

American Divorce Not Recognized, and Decree Is Granted to Major Maud, Her First Husband—Dan Hanna Not Worried—Previous Matrimonial Troubles.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Major Walter de S. Maud to-day obtained of the High Court of Justice a decree nisi divorcing his wife on the ground of bigamy with Daniel R. Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, the son of United States Senator Hanna.

Mrs. Maud obtained a divorce from Major Maud in America, and afterward married Mr. Hanna.

The court holds that her divorce was invalid.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—When Dan R. Hanna was asked about the English decision, he said:

"Oh, pshaw. That is a mere technicality. The English courts do not recognize American divorces. But my attorney, S. H. Holding, will explain that."

Mr. Holding said: "In November, 1889, Mrs. Maud brought action for divorce in the courts at Akron, Ohio. On Jan. 3, 1900, she secured a divorce. Mr. Maud was at that time in the United States, and was represented by me. He did not put in an appearance and made no opposition to the granting of the divorce. Mrs. Maud, subsequent to the divorce, was married in 1900. Mr. Maud went to the Transvaal and became a Major in the British Army. The English courts will not permit a divorce granted by the American courts to annul the dower rights of a woman married to a British subject, and to set at rest any question about the legality of the separation decreed by the American courts, and to obtain complete freedom for himself to deal with his own property in England, Major Maud brought action for divorce in London in which he alleged the divorce decreed at Akron and Mrs. Maud's remarriage to Mr. Hanna were illegal."

Dan Hanna has had other matrimonial troubles. His first wife was May Harrington, daughter of a Cleveland coal dealer. They eloped in 1887 and kept their marriage secret for several months. For nearly ten years they lived happily. They had three children. In 1897 Mrs. Hanna secured a divorce and went to Europe. On her return she sued Mr. Hanna for money for the education of their children. Then Mr. Hanna tried to get possession of the boys, and the fight was taken to court. Mrs. Hanna again secured a divorce. The father followed her to this city and tried to take possession of the children, but failed. Incidents of that attempt were a stage of Mrs. Hanna's hotel apartments in this city and a cab chase to the steamship pier, with that of Dan Hanna. When Major Maud went to South Africa during the Boer war, Mrs. Maud took up her residence in Akron, Ohio, and there got a divorce. Two months later she married Dan Hanna. They have one child, Mrs. Hanna's mother, Mrs. Gordon, now lives in this city.

The present Mrs. Hanna was Daisy Gordon, one of the first wife's friends. She met Walter de Saumarez Maud in the West and married him in this city in April, 1897. They lived together only a short time, and then she went back to Cleveland. Soon after the first Mrs. Hanna secured her divorce, Mrs. Maud's name was coupled in the public mind with that of Dan Hanna. Major Maud went to South Africa during the Boer war, Mrs. Maud took up her residence in Akron, Ohio, and there got a divorce. Two months later she married Dan Hanna. They have one child, Mrs. Hanna's mother, Mrs. Gordon, now lives in this city.

Earl Russell, who obtained an American divorce and married Mollie Somerville Cook in this country, was arrested when he returned to England on a charge of bigamy. He was tried by the House of Lords, convicted and sentenced to three months in Holloway Jail, which he served. Subsequently the Countess Russell secured a divorce and the Earl remarried Mollie Somerville Cook.

The refusal to recognize an American divorce was the subject in this case as in the Hanna case. But Earl Russell was subject to punishment in England. Mrs. Hanna is not.

"TIMES" CORNERSTONE LAID.

Miss Bertha Ochs Gives the Three Strokes of the Trowel.

The cornerstone of the new New York Times building at Forty-second street and Broadway was laid yesterday afternoon. There was a prayer by Bishop Potter, an address by Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times, and a brief dedicatory address by Miss Iphigene Bertha Ochs, the eleven-year-old daughter of the publisher, Adolph S. Ochs. The cornerstone was laid at the base of the south side of the Broadway entrance. When it rested firm upon its base Miss Ochs gave it three strokes with a silver trowel and said: "I declare this stone to be laid plumb, level and square."

A Famous Toddy

Some Hot water, a lump of sugar, a piece of lemon peel and plenty of

JOHN JAMESON'S

Three Star IRISH WHISKEY

—don't be afraid to put in plenty of whiskey.

CEMETERY.

Great Pine Lawn Cemetery. Developing on a gigantic scale; 2,515 acres. Office 15 Broad st.